

## GREAT FRIENDSHIP

**T**he World Peace Council held a meeting in New Delhi from October 16 to 18, the Conference of the International Enquiry Commission on US War Crimes in Indochina met in Stockholm from October 22 to 25, the 8th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth was convened in Budapest on October 26, and the October 31 action against the Indochinese war was observed in numerous big American cities.

Within half a month in all these demonstrations a large majority of world people, including the Americans, showed their solidarity with the Vietnamese and the Indochinese peoples in their resistance against US aggression and their opposition to Nixon's continuation of war camouflaged under "Vietnamization" and seasoned with so-called peace proposals. They reaffirmed their total support for the Sept. 17 initiative of the South Viet Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government with a view to peacefully settling the Viet Nam issue on the basis of respect of the Vietnamese people's national fundamental rights.

This massive support to the Vietnamese people is coming right at the moment when the war reaches the crucial phase of the "Vietnamization" (see article on this in the current issue), when the dry season is about to begin and large-scale military operations are being planned by US staff in Saigon, preceded and prepared by Nixon's Oct. 7 peace address.

Setting its face against universal feeling, Washington refuses to fix a time-limit for the total withdrawal of its troops and to let down the Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate to help achieve the political solution suggested by the South Vietnamese patriots. "Special pacification" is in full swing with its untold crimes against civilians. Repressive measures are daily taken against Saigon students, workers and Buddhists who declare for peace and better living conditions.

The turmoil is rising higher than ever in Viet Nam as well as in Cambodia and Laos. The fight is certainly arduous in face of a tough adversary with enormous means of massacring but the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples enjoy abundant support of the whole progressive mankind. They are aware that this support will grow bigger and bigger and that in the programs of American and international mass organizations widespread actions in their favour have been inscribed.

The Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples know how to prove worthy of this great militant friendship.

**N**IXON'S "Vietnamization" strategic plan which has suffered its first major setbacks (1) will see its crucial phase developed in 1970, 1971 and 1972.

According to Nixon's calculations, by the end of 1971, the US may have been able to shift the main combat duty onto the puppet army.

The essential thing for the US is to make the most of the presence of US ground forces to weaken the adversary and gain a position of strength that will enable the puppet army to stand on its own feet and make viable the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administrative and military apparatus.

quantities ("civil guards" are composed of men from 16 to 60, forcibly recruited).

4 — Consolidate "pacification" team (44,000 members at present) and the administrative apparatus at hamlet and village level, urgently train 180,000 hamlet and village officials so as to keep a tighter control over the people and to levy taxes.

5 — Step up the "civil arms" campaign (aimed at persuading the resistance members to join the quiescents).

6 — Take demographic economic measures, chiefly the "agrarian reform."

7 — Launch a propaganda campaign so as

## The Crucial Phase in "Vietnamization" Program

This is also the most important period in Nixon's presidency: Nixon will give his all to the execution of the "Vietnamization" program to make his Viet Nam policy a success.

**T**HE first point of US-puppet strategy is "special pacification" with eight closely combined measures:

1 — Reorganize the military apparatus in rural areas, with two categories of major forces: regional units "reinforced in strength and provided with the same equipment as the regular forces," and the "counter-guerrilla" forces. These two kinds of forces will do the fighting and see to the defence of villages and hamlets, thus enabling the regular divisions of the puppet army to relieve the US expeditionary forces. The military forces providing direct cover to "pacification" activities in each military sub-sector (corresponding to an administrative district) will consist of two or three battalions.

2 — Strengthen the rural police force: each village will have from 6 to 12 policemen. Consolidate the "Phoenix" pacification committees at various levels (district, province and central administration) and turn them into a joint intelligence service led by CIA; this organ will address itself to espionage and to tracking down revolutionary cadres and organizations.

3 — Boost the effectiveness of "civil guards" and issue to them weapons in sufficient

to "build up an anti-communist nationalism, neutralize the influence of communist propaganda and pave the way for a political confrontation with communism."

8 — Elaborate economic development programs.

The US-quieshals have also waged the so-called "For the People" campaign to "pacify" urban centres. They have in fact arrested 55,000 people in one month.

In many of his speeches, Nixon said that "pacification" is the key of the "Vietnamization of the war," and that whether the US strategy will succeed or not depends on the success of "pacification."

As the gradual withdrawal of combat forces from South Viet Nam has put the US in an unfavourable position in the balance of forces on the battlefield, so before they are pulled out, US troops must be used to prevent attacks by the adversary, destroy his supply bases and forestall his preparations for attack. At present, nearly 400,000 US troops still remain in South Viet Nam. With the huge means at the disposal of this big army, the US is still plotting new military adventures. According to *USIS*, after the US invasion of Cambodia, the US Joint Chiefs of Staff had worked out a plan to strike at the revolutionary bases in the Northeastern part of Cambodia and in Lower Laos.

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(1) See Viet Nam Courier No 293.



Thua Thien province PLAF men closing in on the enemy.

Page 4:

AMERICAN  
CRIMES  
IN  
INDOCHINA

On the occasion of the 5th Congress of the Korean Labour Party, the Viet Nam Workers' Party has sent a congratulatory message.

The VNVF highly praised the achievements of its fraternal party during the past 25 years. The latter, headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, led the Korean people to victory over the extremely savage war of aggression launched by American imperialism and its agents and to great successes in the struggle against imperialism for national liberation and in the building of socialism in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

On Oct. 30, on the 16th anniversary of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic's National Day, Ton Duc Thang, President of the DRVN, and Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister, addressed a message of greeting to Mr Houari Boumedienne, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Chairman of the APDR Council of Ministers.

President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong sent on Nov. 3 a congratulatory message to Dr Salvador Allende who had just been confirmed as President of the Chilean Republic.

At the invitation of the latter, a DRVN delegation led by Tran Dinh Tuyen, Vice-chairman of the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples and Vice-Chairman of the Viet Nam Trades-Union, left for Chile to attend the inaugurating ceremony for the new president and pay a friendship visit to this country.

At the invitation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, an economic delegation of the DRVN government, headed by Vice-Premier Nguyen Con, Secretary of the VNVF Central Committee, arrived in Prague on November 3 to engage in negotiations on economic and military aid of Czechoslovakia to the DRVN for 1971.

At the invitation of the Viet Nam - USSR Friendship Association, a delegation of the USSR - Viet Nam Friendship Association led by A.G. Lebedev, First Deputy Minister of College and Vocational Secondary School Education of the RSFSR, arrived in Viet Nam on a friendship visit and to attend the 53rd anniversary celebrations of the Great October Revolution here.

In Hanoi, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries inaugurated on Oct. 28 an exhibition on the emulation drive in socialist building in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

An agreement on trade and payment for 1971 was signed in Peking on Oct. 31 between the DRVN and the People's Republic of China.

An accord on scientific and technical co-operation between the DRVN and the Republic of Cuba was concluded on Oct. 30 in Havana.

A Vietnamese delegation of table-tennis players arrived in Peking on Oct. 31 for a friendly tournament there.

A conference on Vietnamese military science was held in Hanoi under the auspices of the Standing Bureau of the Army's VNVF Committee.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, Secretary of the Bureau, addressed the gathering. He laid emphasis upon the importance of military science for the victory over the US aggressors and the future of our national defence. He analysed the process of birth and development of our armed forces under the leadership of the Party of the working class as well as the specific features and the content of the Vietnamese military science.

The Congress of Catholics against US Aggression of Ninh Binh province, the third since the outset of the US war of destruc-

tion against the DRVN, has recently been convened. The delegates, representing 100,000 Catholics of Phat Diem diocese, summed up their struggle against US aggression, for socialist construction and discussed the tasks for the years to come.

A symposium on "Realism and Traditions in Vietnamese Dramatic Art" held in October by the Ministry of Culture assembled hundreds of activists of this art.

So writers, directors, artists, critics and researchers submitted reports or delivered speeches on three subjects: realism in the DRVN socialist theatre; traditions and the way of upholding them in the classic drama; and the management of theatrical art.

At the end of October, the Ministry of Culture organized a music, song and dance festival. It was the most important of its kind since 1965. It took place successively in the two provinces of Ha Tay and Quang Ninh and then in Haiphong city. 34 ensembles took part in the festival, among them 23 of provinces and regions, 6 of central administration and 5 others of the people's armed forces.

## The Crucial Phase in "Vietnamization" Program

(Continued from page 1)

On the diplomatic front, Nixon's Oct. 7 speech was not only aimed at countering the ten-point overall solution and the eight points elaborated by the RSVN PRG delegation at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, but also at buttressing the "Vietnamization" program now in its most crucial phase.

Nixon's "peace" plan precisely serves his attempt to achieve his military objective. To bring "Vietnamization" to fruition, an important part of US troops (about 260,000 men) must be maintained for a long time in South Viet Nam to serve as a prop for the puppet army.

Aware that partial troop withdrawals appealed to no one and that it was high time he had to clearly state whether or not the US would bring home all its troops, Nixon in his new "peace initiative" deliberately referred in vague terms to this question, merely announcing that the US is "ready to negotiate an agreed timetable for complete withdrawals," thus trying to evade the world peoples' legitimate demand for the announcement by US ruling circles of a definite timetable for the removal of all US troops. Nixon not only continued to urge "mutual troop withdrawal" but also laid down a new condition for the pull-out of all US troops, considering it "part of an overall solution" of the Indochinese problem.

Nixon's "peace" plan also served the main political objective of the "Vietnamization" program, which is to keep in power the Saigon puppet administration as an instrument. He is still clinging to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique and opposing the setting up of a coalition government, which is a fair and reasonable way to settle the political question in the present situation. Meanwhile "special pacification" is stepped up.

It was not the first time that Nixon talked peace to step up war:

On May 14, 1969, he put forward an "eight-point peace plan." He said the US "has ruled out attempting to impose a purely military solution on the battlefield." Barely one month later, returning from an inspection tour of the battlefield, Melvin Laird openly declared that Nixon had decided to pursue the war in Viet Nam with the "Vietnamization" plan.

On June 8, 1969, at the Midway Conference, Nixon again talked "peace" and announced the plan for the withdrawal of 25,000 US troops to induce public opinion to believe that he had started the process of ending the war. This turned out to be only a token troop withdrawal and Nixon was feverishly using US troops to conduct military operations to impose maximum pressure.

On April 20, 1970, once again Nixon claimed for "peace" and declared that the "US is willing to explore any reasonable path to peace," 10 days after he flung nearly 100,000 US and Saigon puppet troops into a brazen aggression against Cambodia, thereby expanding the war to the whole of Indochina.

One must expect to see in his latest "five-point peace initiative" a manoeuvre similar to the previous ones.

The DRVN Government has categorically rejected Nixon's peace hoax. Yet, he told the American people that "North Viet Nam has not rejected the plan out of hand" and that "the US government was ready at any time to begin serious talks with the other side." In doing so Nixon wanted to convince the public in the US that his "five-point plan" is paying off; hence to win votes for his party in the November 3 election. When this goal is attained, Nixon will calumniate the Vietnamese people, claiming that he has refused to peacefully settle the Viet Nam question, and using this as a pretext he will step up and expand the war of aggression and will continue his "Vietnamization" with about 260,000 GIs to be kept for a long time in South Viet Nam.

It remains to see whether this "Vietnamization" plan will not be doomed to fail owing to the growing strength of the South Viet Nam patriotic forces, of the passiveness and weakening of the US and quislings, of the increasing support of progressive mankind, including the American people, to the struggle of the Vietnamese people, and of the greater and greater difficulties faced by the US resulting from the Nixon clique's adventure in Viet Nam and Indochina.

(Adapted from a commentary by the Quan Doi Nhan Do - People's Army - in its Oct. 23, 1970 issue)

91st Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (Nov. 5, 1970)

## US Mid-Term Election Returns Commented by Mr Xuan Thuy

MR Xuan Thuy, head of the DRVN Government Delegation, commenting on the returns of US Nov. 3 mid-term elections, pointed out that Mr Nixon had tried with various manoeuvres to gain control of the Senate, the House of Representatives and the State Governorships, which would enable him to give US home and foreign policy a more reactionary direction. The US President wanted the public to believe that he was eager to put an end to the Viet Nam war and to bring home the GIs. The results of elections, however, fell far short of his expectations.

The DRVN chief negotiator again remarked that the US Oct. 7 "peace proposals" only laid down absurd conditions for the cessation of US aggression. He reaffirmed that the PRG overall solution alone, complemented by Mme Nguyen Thi Binh's elucidations, could extricate the US from this costly and unpopular war.

## The D.R.V.N. is 25 Years Old

1st QUESTION: The DRVN has achieved a double revolution - national and social. What was the role of social sciences during that great historical epoch? What is their role under the present regime?

ANSWER: The achievement of a national and social revolution in twenty-five years has made possible a big leap forward of our people in their historical evolution. There is no denying the fact that those great successes were won by dint of great exertions in a relatively short period thanks to a judicious application of the leading principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of Viet Nam, to an intimate association between our people's great national traditions and proletarian internationalism.

Deriving great strength from their accomplishments and conscious of their role in the work at present and in the future, for twenty-five years now the Vietnamese people have been standing up to the toughest trials, and living in an atmosphere of revolutionary exaltation, of heroic battles and creative labour.

Heirs to eminent cultural and moral values created through millenaries, enlightened by the great truth of our times for the popularization of



Kings Hung Temples (The Kings Hung epoch, 2nd millenary B.C., is the theme of numerous research works over the last years).

which they have devoted heart and soul during forty years, our people are marching forward, side by side with all progressive mankind, to liberate definitively the nation from the yoke of imperialism.

Such are the powerful fulcrum and nutrient soil which have been compelling the vigorous growth of our social sciences.

They have been developing favourably thanks first to the particular attention paid by the Party, the promoter and organizer of the historic victories of our people. At each stage of our revolution, President Ho Chi Minh and his close collaborators unceasingly reminded the researchers of what they had to do to renovate the nation, rejuvenate our society and train a generation of new men to build a free and happy life.

What has been stimulating most the development of social sciences are the rules of a time-tested theoretical and practical value, which the Party and government leaders have never failed to direct the attention of our scientific workers to. Here are the most important ones:

1. A science worthy of this name does not confine itself to a mere interpretation of the world and to a passive description, but leads - and this is its principal *raison d'être* - to the creation of something new, to the transformation of the world.

2. Elaboration of an advanced theory capable

of guiding the variegated revolutionary practice of our people, and inferring from the analysis of social struggles, the general principles likely to help broaden the conscious action of the masses on events.

3. An advanced theory being indissolubly linked to the revolutionary practice of the masses. Viet Nam is the province to which our social sciences should mainly gear their activity.

4. As social activity is immense and extremely complex, the scientific stringency of human sciences depends, if not totally, at least to a very large extent, on the contribution of collective thinking. Thus, in these fields, a large co-operation of intellectual capabilities is necessary.

The multiplication and rapid extension of State research organs led by men dedicated to the revolution and having some experience in theoretical work or social activity, are an eloquent proof of the constant solicitude of the regime for social sciences.

In the heat of the US apocalyptic war against the DRVN, President Ho Chi Minh and other Party and government leaders did a great deal to promote



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research even in the branches which apparently seemed to be most alien to the burning topics of the day such as archaeology and classic literature (We celebrated solemnly the second century of the anniversary of poet Nguyen Du in 1969).

President Ho Chi Minh used to refer to our resistance to US aggression as a war between civilization and barbarity.

2nd QUESTION: What are the most fundamental problems faced by social and human sciences? What is the trend of our researches?

ANSWER: At present, in social and human sciences, investigations are being carried out on the problems of socialist construction and training of the new man.

Generally speaking, the structure of the socialist society has been blue-printed by Marx, Engels and Lenin. The example set by the Soviet Union, the first socialist state, and the experience of other countries which have made the socialist revolution before us, are of great value.

But lacking a modern industry, and having an agriculture in which pre-capitalist relations of production prevailed, Viet Nam cannot imitate what has been done in countries already more or less industrialized before embarking on socialism. Marxism, pre-eminent as a science, is infinitely creative in this respect.

## Social Sciences in Viet Nam

An Interview with Mr NGUYEN KHANH TOAN  
Chairman of the Social Sciences State Committee

Viet Nam must rely first on her own powers and take into consideration her material, cultural and moral requirements. She must base herself on her historical, geographical and human conditions and the search for the best way to build socialism. She must of course study the experience of other peoples to draw from it what she thinks necessary to enrich her own one.

Together with socialist construction, the problem of training of the new man is of prime importance for us. There is an organic connection between these two problems. President Ho Chi Minh said: "To build socialism, it is necessary first to build socialist-minded men."

The socialist man is at the same time the worker and the master, the zealous and free labourer building the new society. It is he, and not technique, who shapes that society.

He must possess a developed political consciousness, moral purity, a wide knowledge, good health and great abilities to work. He must be a harmoniously developed man with an ideal - that of communism - and capable of fighting stubbornly and perseveringly for its realization.

But, the fostering of the new man must be conditioned by Vietnamese realities enriched by great acquisitions of the modern world, in close association with the great traditional virtues - fervent patriotism, legendary heroism, love of labour, solidarity, love of one's neighbours, simplicity, constancy in adversity - and with the best achievements of scientific socialism.

Thus, the active contribution to the elaboration of a theory on socialist construction in Viet Nam and of a theory on the formation of the new Vietnamese man is the central task incumbent on our social and human sciences.

3rd QUESTION: What are the material, technical and methodological impediments?

ANSWER: Politically, our people have matured very quickly. The considerable results of our revolution are giving them access to the political, social and cultural life, and have set free their minds and souls. Masters of their destiny, they assert their right to know and to control the real laws governing historical and social evolution.

The tasks lying ahead for our social sciences are thus most complicated. Between what must be done and what we can do, there still is too big a gap.

This is because we have at present limited means.

The cultural treasure accumulated in the course of forty centuries of our national history is immense. However, we have been able to investigate only a very small part of it. Of what had been done in pre-revolutionary days, there remains very little. The main factors responsible for this has been the permanent state of war with air raids, the sabotaging and ransacking by foreign troops during "sweeps" or before their withdrawal.

Scientific work is successfully done only thanks to a serious documentation and an extensive informative work. Much remains to be done in this field.

Between social and human sciences and natural and applied sciences, there are closer and closer and more and more multilateral ties. Human life and social life are inseparable from the physical environment. Without the help of statistical data, there cannot be an accurate assessment of political and social events. We are quite backward in the field of technical equipment. Finally another problem arises, that of men, of research workers. Most of our social scientific workers are very young, but full of enthusiasm. The future belongs to them. However, social sciences require first long experience in life which they are still lacking. What they must possess is a good methodology. Two rather common weaknesses of most of our researchers are either academism or subjectivism.

(To be continued)

Aspects of "Vietnamization"

## From "Phoenix" Operation to "For the People" Campaign

MAI HO

TO EACH, HIS QUOTA OF DEAD

EARLY this year, the American public could read in some American dailies or magazines excerpts from statements made by Lieutenants Reitemeyer and Cohan, two Americans picked up toward the end of 1968 to attend a crash course at "Combat Intelligence School" at Fort Holabird, Maryland.

These militarymen were informed that they had been appointed "advisors" of the "Phoenix" program in South Viet Nam.

What does this program consist of? According to knowledgeable people, it is a policy aimed at "destroying and wiping out the communists infrastructure in South Viet Nam." And the job of the "advisors":

"We are told that our function of advisors is to supervise and pay with secret funds some 'S' mercenaries who, under our guidance, capture or kill as many Viet-congs and VC sympathizers as possible in a given number of villages. VC sympathizers were meant to include

any male or female civilians, of any age, who were politically loyal or simply in agreement with the VC or their objectives." In practice this job is assessed by the number of "Viet Congs" killed. Thus each American "advisor" must maintain "a kill quota of 50 bodies a month."

ALL MEANS ARE FAIR...

TO attain the set objective, all means are fair, including the most horrible ones. This is what the instructor said to two apprentices:

"On one occasion, a civilian suspected of being a sympathizer was killed by a Phoenix team. He was decapitated and dismembered so that his eyes, head, ears and other parts of his body were prominently displayed [in front of his house] as a warning and inducement to other VC sympathizers to disclose their identity and turn themselves into the advisor..."

Other means are also frequently resorted to:

"A VC soldier was captured. He was wounded and bleeding. To squeeze something out of him, medical cars were promised to him. But after the mercenaries and advisors were satisfied that no further information could be obtained from the prisoner, he was left to die in the middle of the village. The following morning, when his screams were heard, his presence was remembered; he was unsuccessfully poisoned and finally killed by decapitation with a bayonet... and the death of the soldier was officially reported as being shot while trying to escape."

On another occasion, they "saturated a pond with grenades: it was actually a lot of fun to watch the bodies of the VC fly into the air like fish..."

Given the many exploits achieved daily by the Phoenix team members, there is no end to such cruelties.

During the last few years, the NFL, the RSVN and the DRVN had issued communications exposing such atrocities.

(Continued page 7)



## INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRY COMMISSION PUBLISHES FINDINGS ON US CRIMES IN INDOCHINA

The International Enquiry Commission on US War Crimes in Indochina which held its first session in Stockholm from October 22 to 25, 1970 has made public the following findings:

"In the eye of international law:

1) Mass aerial bombardments continue to be one of the gravest of all war crimes being committed by the US armed forces on the territory of Indochina. For several years, the American air force has been spreading death and destruction over the cities and villages of Indochina, in defiance of the fourth Hague Convention of 1907 on the laws and usages of war (Article 25), the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of civilian populations in times of war (Article 3) and the Charter of the International Military Tribunal (Article 6, Point b), which not only forbids such bombardments but declares them to be war crimes.

2) We have carefully examined evidence of the widespread use of chemical weapons by the American armed forces in South Viet Nam. We had at our disposal many documents disclosing the terrifying scale of the chemical war which is being waged by the United States and its allies against the Vietnamese people. In this connection, we heard the testimonies of eyewitnesses and studied material evidence. We state that by these acts the United States has violated the universally accepted norms of international law, prohibiting the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons.

3) The Geneva Convention of 1949 on the protection of the civilian population in times of war provides in Article 27 that civilians in occupied territories have the right to demand, under all circumstances, respect of their personal dignity, family status, religious beliefs, traditions, habits and customs. They must always be treated humanely and, above all, must be protected against all acts of violence and intimidation...

We have heard testimonies of witnesses, both Vietnamese and Americans from Viet Nam, revealing facts of unbridled terror, i.e. search-and-destroy operations, house searches, mass murders, deportations, arrests and other forms of arbitrary rule.

4) In accordance with the generally adopted principles of international law, particularly the Convention of 1948 on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, we can conclude that the nature and scale of the crimes being committed by the American and

(Continued page 7)

Photos:

- Phongsavan town (Xieng Khouang province, Laos) after a US bombing raid (above).
- Poulo-Condor tiger cage, South Viet Nam (left).
- Ho Xa urban centre (Vinh Linh - North Viet Nam) flattened by the USAF (below - page 5).

### PSEUDO-REGIONAL INITIATIVES

THE keystone of his system will be the setting up, at US instigation, of so-called organizations of Asian countries as regional initiatives. As already stated, Nixon's predecessors already resorted to this move. US neo-colonialism would rather disguise itself for the attainment of its aim, besides it wants the local bourgeoisie to share in its venture, giving them only some crumbs of its earnings. Nixon was satisfied with the existence of such organizations as the Asian Development Bank and chiefly ASPAC which held its first meeting in June 1966 in Seoul.

However, while under Johnson, ASPAC was essentially for the US an instrument of economic and cultural penetration, Nixon does not conceal his ambition to turn it gradually into a military alliance necessary for the preservation of regional security (Foreign Affairs, October 1967). If in his February 1970 report he did not dwell on this point, it was simply because he wanted to camouflage his bellicosity and maintain pretence of a president with peaceful intent. According to him, ASPAC is destined to replace SEATO which is visibly of Western inspiration and brought for some time to a standstill by the reticence of some of its members. ASPAC has the advantage of binding Japan and other Asian countries to Australia and New Zealand, ANZUS members like the US itself. Nixon dreams of including in it not only pro-US countries but also neutral ones. Another alternative is the establishment of PATO, the Pacific counterpart of NATO - which is expected to involve Japan, Australia and other countries in Eastern Asia and the Far East.

A prominent position was assigned by Nixon in his Asian doctrine to the Japan of monopoly capital. Whether on the economic, political or military plane, Nixon wants to turn Japan into US main partner and he went so far as to declare that "Japan's partnership with us will be a key to the success of the Nixon doctrine in Asia." Here too, Nixon lays stress on the military aspect. He remarked with much relief that the Sato government was "conscious of the military requirements of the country," and foresaw one day would come when the Japanese constitution would be amended to enable Japan to re-arm herself untrammelled. He has boasted of having taken in 1969 an impor-

tant decision as president of the US - to conduct talks with Sato on Okinawa: the US will be allowed to keep its bases in Okinawa like in the rest of Japan and has received from her the promise to co-operate in the fulfillment of the US military and economic plans in Eastern Asia.

Another country to which Nixon gives an important role in his Asian plans is Australia, a Pacific power having a great economic and military potential. Washington advocates the establishment of a Tokyo-Canberra axis in which will join other

choice target. The recent computation about petroleum in Southeast Asia only whets the lust of the American monopolies. Nixon's Asian doctrine is but US imperialist and neo-colonialist designs re-adjusted to the new relations of forces in Asia. It is a new, reviewed and corrected version of the obsolete theory of the imperialists who have always wanted to pit Asians against Asians, with the only difference that US dollars and arms will be more lavishly spent to spare American lives.

it dodge its role of world policeman in Asia?

During his Asian trip in July 1969, Nixon declared openly in Bangkok that the US "stands proudly with Thailand against these who might threaten it from abroad or from within."

In hurling whole American divisions into Cambodia to save the Lon Nol clique from an imminent collapse, Nixon once more revealed that so long as the US imperialists still dream of hegemony, they can hardly "avoid new Viet Nams."

Suppose that Washington succeeds in abstaining temporarily from sending its land forces to Asia, what would be the outcome of its plan of "Asianizing" the wars unleashed against the national liberation movements? In his time, Dulles had already envisaged such wars in which Asians would be set against Asians. However, it is just because the US lackeys in Asia were incapable of coping with their people that US troops had to intervene as the case in Korea and Viet Nam. It is difficult to imagine that with the time, the popular movements in Asia will abate and the local reactions will succeed where they

## NIXON: The Man and His Policy

### IV-NIXON'S ASIAN DOCTRINE

NGUYEN HOANG

(Concluded)

countries in Asia and the Pacific, forming a big military bloc under the aegis of the US. The simultaneous presence of Japan and Australia in this bloc will make it possible for the US to conveniently simulate its political and military withdrawal from Asia, being certain that both countries are capable of replacing it to eventually cope with the national liberation movement in Asia.

Then, Nixon reserved in his plans a particular place to Indonesia since Suharto's coming into office. US implantation has been unusually active in that country which represent alone half of Southeast Asia and is somewhat a bridgehead between Asia and Australia. In Nixon's reckonings, Indonesia must keep her "neutral" label to play a first-rate role in such American groupings as ASEAN and serve Washington's purposes among East-Asian countries.

### AMBIGUITY AND FATAL FIASCO

AS a great supplier of raw materials and a huge outlet, Asia remains for US imperialism a



Inhabitants of Sidney (Australia) demonstrating for pull-out of Australian troops from South Viet Nam.

The "Nixon doctrine," as it appears from the statements of the US president and has been carried out since his installation, bears in itself transparent ambiguities.

Washington feels the need to "avoid new Viet Nams" and reduce cases of US direct armed involvement in Asian countries. But one of its major principles is also to enable the US to keep all its treaty commitments. As these commitments aim at propping up the pro-US anti-popular regimes, how can

failed before Nixon's assumption of power. On the contrary, the revolutionary storms will grow more tumultuous and it is not with tougher sinews of war given to the tottering puppet regimes that the US imperialists hope to be able to stem the tide.

There lies the inanity of Nixon's new Asian doctrine: US neo-colonialism can never be imposed on the popular masses of this revolution-ridden continent.

Next issue: V-Nixons' Miscalculations



Saigon Prison Regime

## Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners

- Massacre of 25 Detainees at Con Son (Poulo Condor) Penitentiary.
- Denunciation of Cruelties against inmates of Thu Duc Women's Prison.
- "Tiger Cages" Scored by Saigonese.
- Program of Action of a Saigon "Committee for Better Prison Regime."

(See page 7)



## PRESS CONFERENCE ON CAMBODIAN PEOPLE'S PATRIOTIC FIGHT

**SAMDECH NORODOM Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK), held on Nov. 2 a press conference in Peking, giving a cheerful account of the Cambodian people's war of resistance against US aggression and for national salvation.

To greet the 17th anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia which falls on November 9, he held press correspondents in detail about the present progress situation on the Cambodian battlefield.

Showing the newsmen a sketch map indicating the current military situation in Cambodia, Sihanouk said that two-thirds of Cambodia had already been liberated. This has been confirmed by many Western newsmen. Quoting some of their reports, he pointed out that ever since last July, the enemy camp had recognized that the FUNK already controlled four whole provinces and three-fourths of the other three provinces in the north and northeast of Cambodia. Since then, the National Liberation Armed Forces have completely liberated the province of Preah Vihear, and Lon Noy's "great offensive" aimed at driving the FUNK out of the province of Kompong Thom failed lamentably. In Kompong Thom province, only the tip of Kompong Thom is still in the hands of the Lonnoles. But the city is besieged on all sides by the National Liberation Armed Forces. The Lonnoles have suffered a mortal defeat. The "victory" boasted of by the propaganda machines of Nixon is today officially belied by his military men and mercenaries themselves in Saigon.

"The FUNK today," Sihanouk went on, "is encircling Phnom Penh almost completely and holding district towns which are within a mile of the capital. Most of the national routes leading from the capital to the provinces have been cut and controlled permanently by the Cambodian people's forces."

"Western observers said that the very rich region of Battambang was out of reach of the

FUNK," Sihanouk said. "The fact is that the FUNK, while liberating the mountainous region of Phnom Penh at the very beginning of its armed resistance there, is now engaging in liberating the plains and in isolating the provincial capital, Battambangville."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk cited a host of facts to dispose of the attempt by the US imperialists and their henchmen in Phnom Penh and Saigon to deny the existence of the FUNK and the NLF.

"We are able to give the lie to this monstrous calumny without using our own arguments but only by citing the testimonies provided by our enemies and the Western press and new agencies," he said.

At the press conference, the Cambodian Head of State gave quotations from a report sent him and Samdech Penh North from a liberated area in Cambodia recently by Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuen and Hu Nim, leading members of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the FUNK.

Referring to the situation in the liberated areas, the report said: "The Committees of the FUNK elected by the people have been set up in all the villages under their control at the levels of Phum (village), Khum (town), Sok (district) and Khet (province)."

"These committees have replaced the enemy administration at the corresponding levels. Their powers extend to all fields: economic, military, cultural, social, etc., in accordance with the Political Programme of the FUNK."

"It is worth mentioning," the report continued, "that all our cadres and all our fighters at all levels work and fight without pay. What is more, they have not even thought of this. The love for the Fatherland and the faith in the just cause they are defending are the sole motivation firing our cadres and fighters to dedicate all their physical and moral strength and even to sacrifice their lives for the liberation of our beloved Fatherland."

## WORLD YOUTH ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE PEOPLE

**THE 8th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth** which opened on October 26 in Budapest held on the same day a plenary special session in solidarity with the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples and youth.

At the invitation of the WFDY, Minister Xuan Thuy, head of the DRVN government delegation to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, attended the gathering.

Addressing the 700 representatives of 250 youth organizations from 100 countries, Minister Xuan Thuy warmly welcomed the great active contributions of the WFDY over the past 25 years to the struggle for peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

He called on the world youth to severely condemn the US for prolonging and expanding the war of aggression in Indochina and vigorously support the legitimate effort of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples.

The assembly passed a letter to the youth organization.

## WORLD PEACE COUNCIL MEETS

**THE Presidium of the World Peace Council** at its session in New Delhi from October 16 to 18 reaffirmed this world body's support for the Indochinese people's struggle against the US aggression.

Speaking at the session, Komesh Chandra, Secretary General of the WPC, and the representatives of the socialist, Latin American and Middle-East countries, France, India, etc., warmly hailed the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples, and voiced full support to the 8-point elaboration by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and rejected Nixon's 5-point proposal.

The representatives of the American people strongly denounced the US imperialists' "Vietnamization" war policy and the stubborn and perfidious attitude of the Nixon government and warmly hailed the goodwill and sound position of the RSVN PRG.

The Conference approved many important documents including a resolution on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and a programme in support of these countries in the coming period.

The resolution urged that the US withdraw immediately, completely and unconditionally its troops and troops of the other foreign countries in the US camp from South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

It supported the Cambodian people's resistance against the US aggressors and their lackeys and the March 23, 1970 proclamation of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk demanding that the US and its stooges in Saigon and Bangkok withdraw immediately, completely and unconditionally the US advisors, military personnel and its satellite troops from Cambodia. It backed the Lao people's fight against the US aggression, insisting that the US stop its aggression against Laos, withdraw all US and satellite advisors and military personnel from Laos.

The resolution finally called on the peace-loving people of the world over to step up all forms of action against the US imperialists' aggression and deception and increase their moral and material support to the peoples in Indochina now battling for the defence of independence and freedom on their Fatherland.

## INTERNATIONAL ENQUIRY ...

(Continued from page 4)

Allied forces in Indochina over a long period constitutes genocide, which is an international crime. The Commission devoted particular attention to the following facts:

- 1) From the point of view of aggression:
  - The so-called Vietnamization of the war.
  - The spreading of the war to the whole of Indochina.

As a matter of fact, we are faced by a consistent policy, which no longer aims merely at getting Vietnamese to kill Vietnamese, but, in a general way, Asians to kill Asians. The Commission discussed this new policy as one of the most outrageous forms of aggressive war, because it aims at finding among the attacked nations, among the very victims of aggression, accomplices to support it.

- 2) From the point of view of the massacres of the civilian population:

The Commission has gained the certitude, on the basis of the facts and evidence brought to its knowledge, that massacres like the one of Son My are not isolated cases but a common method, for which those who sanction it, train and instruct the forces involved, are responsible.

- 3) From the point of view of the use of certain weapons:

The Commission has received very detailed information on the latest improvements of the so-called fragmentation bombs, particularly dark bombs. These are anti-personnel devices without military necessity, designed to cause death and suffering to the civilian population.

- 4) From the point of view of labour camps and prisons:

Testimonies and documents of Vietnamese prisoners from 'tiger cages' from Poulo Condor (Con Son) and numerous other prisons show that they are not victims of excesses committed by individual criminals. On the contrary, we consider that this entire revolting phenomenon is a method of waging war, a system of state-organized crimes.

ON October 27, Bertil Svahnstrom, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam, conveyed to Premier Pham Van Dong a message passed by the Oct. 26 gathering of the Committee and addressed to the Indochinese governments and peoples. It assured them that the conference "is always on your side" and notified them of the forthcoming Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia to be held from Nov. 26 to 30, 1970 as a token of universal solidarity with the Indochinese peoples.

## General Discontent...

(Continued from page 8)

claim for improvement of living conditions. On this occasion the Association introduced to the press a 100% invalid who denounced Thieu's police for jailing him from Oct. 10 to 23 during which he was submitted to atrocious torture and compelled to sign an affidavit recognizing to the police the right to dismantle his house.

On Oct. 28, exasperated by the odious policy of the Saigon administration, 7 war invalids among whom the Vice-President of the Association slashed their wrists to get blood to write three letters of protest with.

## OPPOSITION SPREADS AMONG PRO-US PEOPLE

A session of the "National Assembly" held on Oct. 29, "MP" Nguyen Van Phuong said, "US military and economic aid is anti-constitutional as it has never been approved by the Assembly."

On Oct. 30, the "Supreme Court" dismissed the verdict (qualified as anti-constitutional) of the puppet Military Court on "MP" Tran Ngoc Chau for "intelligence with the enemy" (Chan had criticized Thieu).

The same day, Duong Van Minh, a retired general and Thieu's rival, hinting at the non-representative character of the present ruling clique said at a reception given at the HQ of the "National Salvation Front" in Saigon: "Only a government which is trusted by the people and composed of true representatives of the people can restore peace in South Viet Nam."

## Inhuman Treatment of Prisoners

**THE regime of a medieval barbarity** applied in South Viet Nam prisons, penal settlements and concentration camps by the US-quislings was again castigated by public opinion in enemy-controlled areas in South Viet Nam.

According to a message sent on Oct. 26 by the Committee for Denunciation of US Puppet War Crimes to the "International Inquiry Commission on US War Crimes in Indochina" in Stockholm, a bloody crime was perpetrated on Oct. 15 at Con Son penal settlement (Poulo Condor). On that day the rebelling political prisoners in one of the camps there were strangled by the jailers, and suffered 25 dead and many wounded. Thieu-Khieu men cut all food supplies to 6,000 other detainees.

Another cable on this subject was also sent to the International Association of Democratic Lawyers asking it to raise its voice against that crime.

According to Gai Phong Press Agency, on Oct. 25, a religious service was held by the Students' General Association at Khanh Quang pagoda, Saigon, for the students detained in South Viet Nam jails. The delegates of people from all walks of life attending the ceremony, stigmatized the prison regime of the quislings, chiefly the Con Son "tiger cages." Mme Nguyen Thi Sau, a 71-year-old blind woman, who had spent 8 months in these "tiger cages," said that during that time she had no wash as water was lacking. The diet was composed of stale rice or gruel with salt or rotten dried fish or mollusc. The detainees were frequently blindfolded or sprayed with quicklime which made their wounds burn and bleed continually.

A Catholic priest proposed the setting up of a committee against the Saigon penitentiary regime, and a superior bishop suggested the establishment of a power genuinely representative of the people and invited the population to join the "Front for the Conquest of Peace" just set up.

Also on Oct. 25, in Saigon, the president of the "Women's Movement for the Right to Live" denounced the ill-treatment meted out

to women detained at Thu Duc jail, near Saigon. She pointed out that, of late, 200 women prisoners had been taken to unknown destinations and many others were confined to close wards where they were sprayed with powdered quicklime.

Gai Phong Press Agency also reported from Saigon that on the same day a "Committee for Better Prison Regime" was set up with 82 members representing various religious, mass and professional organizations, intellectual circles, etc.

A manifesto issued on this occasion by the Committee laying stress on the following points:

- 1 - Arrest, detention and torture carried out by the US-puppets are contrary to the law, justice and humanitarianism.
- 2 - Political detainees in Saigon-run prisons are not guilty toward the country and as such "must be treated humanely with due consideration to their dignity."
- 3 - Unnatural brutalities visited on detainees betray a vicious government policy aiming at liquidating the prisoners.
- 4 - Not keeping its promise to respect the legitimate aspirations of the detainees, the puppet administration, on the contrary, steps up repression at the prisons of Chi Hoa, Con Son, Thu Duc. This is entirely intolerable to the population.
- 5 - The puppet regime continues to flout the law, carry out illegal arrests, ill-treat and torture detainees and unlawfully keep in jail people who have not been arraigned by any other tribunal, or who have done their time or who have been given suspended sentences.

The manifesto ended with a call on the puppet administration to radically improve its penitentiary regime, give more attention to black detainees, set free immediately all people who have served their sentences, those who are not condemned or those with suspended sentences, adolescents, old-age, the sick and invalids. The Committee also demanded that common law prisoners be adequately re-educated.

## From "Phoenix" Operation...

(Continued from page 4)

But there were people, chiefly in the US, who did not give them credence. Honest American citizens indeed hardly believe that such crimes could have been committed. But this time - just as in the case of the Son My jail - things have been revealed by the Americans themselves.

## MAIN TARGET: CIVILIANS

**THE "Phoenix" program** is chiefly aimed at "wiping out civilians."

Here is how it works: first gathering of intelligence, establishment of black lists of suspects, then capture and assassination of people in these lists. A "Phoenix" advisor operates in each district in South Viet Nam regions held by the US and its quislings. He is either a CIA or US army intelligence man. His job is to draw up the black list for the region with in his province, and to lead a team of from 40 to 80 men to liquidate all suspected persons, police force or other militiamen. In major towns or cities such as Saigon, the program is supervised by the CIA. In heavily contested areas, the number of advisors is greater for smaller units. At the end of 1969, said the

## CAMPAIGN "FOR THE PEOPLE?"

**SINCE** Reitmeyer's revelations about the "Phoenix" operation have progressed. On Oct. 16, Nixon's envoy, CIA head, Richard Helms, arrived in Saigon to help Thieu speed up the program. The effect was not late in coming. Thieu recently ordered the efforts to carry through the "Phoenix" program. He pledged himself to liquidate all suspected persons, police force or other militiamen. In major towns or cities such as Saigon, the program is supervised by the CIA. In heavily contested areas, the number of advisors is greater for smaller units. At the end of 1969, said the

## TO THE READER

We are aware that the above is a rough sketch for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this. We are sure you will appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

## IN THE UNITED STATES

## Powerful Action for Troop Pull - Out from Indochina

IN many big cities of the USA, scores of thousands of Americans on October 31, 1970 took to the streets, staged meetings and demonstrations against the Vietnamization and Nixon's "new peace initiative." These actions, planned in the night after Nixon delivered his Oct. 7 speech, were co-ordinated by the National Peace Action Coalition, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, the Women Strike for Peace, the Committee for Anti-War Demonstration, etc. The demonstrators chanted, "Peace now!", "US troops out of Indochina now!", "Bring all the GIs home now!" and called on Americans to vote for peace-loving candidates and come out against Nixon's aggressive and repressive policy.

In Washington, the demonstrations and meetings lasted many hours running on Lafayette Square with the participation of veterans in uniform sporting "Vets for Peace" badges. The protesters passed a resolution against Nixon's "new peace

initiative" which was nothing but a trap to dupe American public. They urged the Nixon government to repatriate the whole of American troops from South Vietnam, Laos and let the Vietnamese shape their own destiny."

In New York, over 2,000 students and other people paraded through many streets and at last held a rally at a park in the middle of the city. The Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam appealed to New Yorkers for more demonstrations to bring pressure to bear upon the Nixon administration for an immediate withdrawal of all GIs from South Vietnam. Edward Gray, a member of the leading body of the striking workers of the General Motors company told the participants that their action was closely related to a crucial problem of the USA today - should new achievements of science and technology be used to build a better life for the American

people or to carry on the Viet Nam war of aggression?

In Chicago, there was a 3,000-strong demonstration, with troops from Sonoma, Philadelphia, Detroit, Austin, Columbia, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, and many other cities. The anti-war movement gathered some tens of thousands of people.

Earlier, on the night of October 29, when Nixon arrived in San Jose (California) for an electioneering speech, thousands of Americans staged a protest and mobbed his car, threw stones, pieces of brick, tomatoes and rotten eggs at him and his suite. An egg hit Nixon's car and one stone flew past his head. The demonstrators broke four glass windows of a car in his suite, smashed a door of the hall where Nixon addressed voters, and shouted: "We are tired of this [Viet Nam] war." "Bring all the GIs home now!" This was the most violent protest against an American president ever since President Kennedy was assassinated. *AFP* reported.

# Fresh Setback of "Special Pacification" Program

As is known, the "special pacification" program is the primordial life-blood of Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan. It consists in severing the Revolution's links with the masses, then in getting hold of the population and setting up the local administrative apparatus. As the enemy themselves have admitted, its success depends on the efficiency of the defence system established and the results of "preventive" operations. The enemy command has multiplied these actions and even capitalized on the great typhoons which wrought havoc to South Viet Nam in October, to push up the "pacification" program.

## PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS FOILED, DEFENCE SYSTEM BROKEN THROUGH

Let's take for one, U Minh Thuong, a woody area 60 km long by 30 km wide, southwest of the Mekong Delta, where the enemy have been concentrating most of their efforts in "pacification".

The enemy command had deployed 3 regular battalions of puppet Infantry Division 21 and a "Ranger" battalion, supported by many regional troop units. Its aim was to comb that ancient resistance base to prevent the patriotic forces from using the area as a springboard to strike at the surrounding sectors and to "pacify" the villages on the outskirts of the U Minh jungle.

In the first days of the operation, PLAF men wiped out two companies, one east of U Minh on Oct. 5, the other, south of it on Oct. 6, and inflicted on the 3rd company heavy losses on Oct. 7. Another PLAF unit hammered on Oct. 5, 4 a CP and artillery position of

Regiment 33, puppet Infantry Division 21, putting out of action 160 adverse soldiers, 3 105 mm and 155 mm guns, 3 heavy mortars and 7 machineguns.

Go Quao sub-sector CP (northeast of U Minh, 195 km southwest of Saigon) was stormed on the night of Oct. 9: the CP was overrun, 1 puppet artillery company knocked out, 3 105 mm and 155 mm cannons destroyed, a great number of enemies including the head of district, his assistant and 4 American "advisors" put out of action. Thus the "sanitary cordon" surrounding U Minh Thuong was breached in many localities.

The PLAF penetrated deep inside this defence line. On Oct. 8, a battalion of Regiment 37, Infantry Division 21, supporting the "pacification" operations at about 10 km east of U Minh, was decimated. Further east, Nga Nam district capital, 27 km from Vi Thanh provincial capital, was stormed on Oct. 6: over 30 enemy troops killed or wounded, including 2 American advisors and 4 puppet officers. But the hardest hit was the Ong Doc "floating" base, southwest of U Minh, where on Oct. 20 17 vessels were sunk or set ablaze and important installations such as fuel and ammunition depots, repair yards and CPs were completely flattened. Another setback of the enemy defence system was the precipitated forced evacuation of O'Reilly base on Oct. 7. That base, built at about 40 km west of Hue, was the third of its kind to be abandoned by the enemy in that area in the last three months. Invested for 30 days, the garrison in that base took 1,800 casualties and had 71 planes and

helicopters downed, destroyed or damaged.

## REAR BASES ASSAULTED, "PACIFICATION" AGENTS LIQUIDATED

It was evident that in such a situation, the enemy rear-bases were likely to receive heavy PLAF blows.

For instance, the HQ of US Armoured Division at Phu Bai, 15 km southeast of Hue (Oct. 22) of US Marine Division 1 at Sung My, near Da Nang (Oct. 20), of US Infantry Division 4 at An Khe (Oct. 14), the CPs of Regiments 32 and 33 in Ca Mau, Mekong Delta (Oct. 5) and Regiment 51 at An Hoa, 45 km southwest of Da Nang (Oct. 4), were seriously battered together with the airfields, military training centers, logistic compounds at Da Nang, Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Phan Rang, Pleiku, Kontum, in Da Nang alone, from Oct. 3 to 5, 74 GIs, army officers and policemen were put out of action in lightning street attacks.

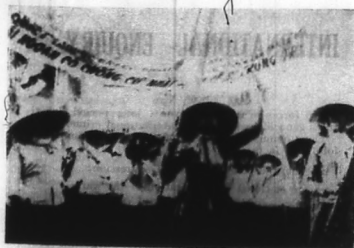
Even in "pacified" areas, the enemy also came under violent fire. Thus from Oct. 1 to 12, in the area around Da Nang, the patriotic forces wiped out 880 enemy troops, wrecked 32 military vehicles, 3 locomotives and 19 carriages and downed 5 planes and choppers. Near Saigon, the PLAF hit hard at "pacification" teams. In Duc Hoa district, about 30 km west of the city, 17 enemy posts were stormed in the first three days of October. On Oct. 26, an AFP correspondent in Saigon reported that 34 hamlets around the city were out of Thieu-Ky-Khiem's control.

## INSECURITY OF MILITARY COMMUNICATION

Meanwhile, the enemy were facing greater difficulties in communications owing to intensified PLAF actions against their road convoys and trains in October.

Between Hue and Da Nang, from Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, 6 military trains were intercepted at Hai Van mountain pass: 6 locomotives and 33 carriages destroyed, 200 soldiers disabled.

On Road No. 19 linking Pleiku to the sea, 3 convoys escorted by armoured cars were waylaid on Mang Yang pass between Oct. 4 and 12, 26 105 mm adverse casualties and 20 vehicles destroyed. On Road No. 2 from Ba Ria to Xuan Loc, 10 vehicles were blasted to pieces on Oct. 4.



The "long-haired army" facing the enemy.

## In Saigon

# General Discontent against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem Junta

## 20,000 WORKERS OUT AT RMK-BRJ FIRM

THE strike of 20,000 workers and employees at the US RMK-BRJ firm, begun on Oct. 12, involved 20,000 on Oct. 27. As the company employed foreigners, the strikers picketed the workshops and yards to prevent them from working.

Meanwhile, the Saigon TU Federation urged its affiliated organizations to call a general strike, if need be. It also sent a strong protest to the puppet administration, requesting the latter to intercede in favour of the strikers.

## STUDENTS GO ON FIGHTING

AFTER the abduction of 3 students by policemen on October 7 and 11, on Oct. 21 ten secondary school pupils were kidnapped and were incarcerated at the Directorate-General of Police. All visits by their family members were banned.

On Oct. 26, the Students' General Association (SGA) denounced that these ten young people had been taken to an unknown destination.

On Oct. 27, the Secretary of that Association threatened the puppet administration with a strike by students of the Teachers' College should the SGA Ex-Secretary General be taken back to the Thu Duc Infantry School for questioning.

## THE 219th NEWSPAPER SEIZED IN SAIGON SINCE MARCH 1970

ON Oct. 20, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate inflicted a fine of 400,000 piastres on the daily Tin Sang (Morning News). The same journal had been already fined 50,000 piastres on Oct. 2 and 750,000 piastres on Oct. 8. However the ruling clique were not able to prevent public feeling from finding expression in "legal" newspapers' columns. On Oct. 26 Tin Mat (Confidential News) favourably commented on the eight points for an end to the war put forth on Sept. 17 by the PKG. The same day, the *Doi Uyuen Song* (For the Right to Live) wrote that "millions of Vietnamese in the South, old and young, were victims to police persecutions." Both papers were seized.

On Nov. 2, Tin Mat was again banned, bringing the number of papers penalized to 210 since March 13, 1970. Tin Sang alone was victimized 81 times in that period.

## PUPPET ARMY WAR INVALIDS STAGE HUNGER - STRIKE

ON Oct. 24, representatives of the Central Committee of the "Association of War Wounded and Invalids" as well as 52 Saigon sections of that Association began a 46-hr hunger-strike against repression and rejection of their

(Continued page 7)



Puppet troops from the 25th Saigon Division captured by Liberation fighters at Dan Thien village.